Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

Our Whole Country.

The following is one of the standard gems of patriotic sentiment, and very appropriate in these times of sectional and party strife:

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidous line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest.

Dear to me the South's fair land—
Dear the central mountain band—
Dear New England's rocky strand,
Dear the glorious West!

By our altars, pure and free;
By our law's deep rooted tree;
By the past's dread memory;
By our Washington!

By our common parent tongue,
By our hopes—bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country strong—
We will still be one!

Our Creed.

We love religion, not the priest—
We love our country and our God;
We love the man who governs least;
Not one who rules with iron rod.
Each family should be a State,
Where all domestic virtues grow;
The heart an empire—then let fate
Attempt in vain its overthrow.

We love the farmer, and his toil,
The talismans of life are there;
We treasure God's great gift of soil,
And his creation fair,
We love bright gold, that it may strew
Cotentment in the paths of care;
We hate the man who never knew
That he could have too large a share.

We love both wit and merit fine,
Though poverty their grace unfold;
The diamonds in the dirty mine
Shine just as bright as set in gold.
We love the beautiful, the good—
The fuished work of nature's plan,
For when they're fully understood,
They constitute the perfect man.

We love in woman, virtue, truth,
And know such gems would be less rare
If pity for her tender youth
Exposed the tempter's ready snare.
Her life is often overcast,
And darkness clouds the future way;
But heed the lesson of the past,
'Tis darkness tells us what is day.

Take off thy sandal, weary Time,
And lay it at the gates—go in;
Search, for some new and radiant clime,
Untainted by the blight of sin;
We wish thy realm as free and wide
As makes God's universe our home,
That what we loved might there abide,
And what is hateful never come.

What Would I Be?

What would I be? Not rich in gold.
And with a narrow heart,
Or misanthropic, stern and cold,
Dwell from my kind apart:
I would not be a man of war,
Who looks on death unmoved;
Give me a title dearer far:
"The well-beloved!"

I would not wear a laurel crown,
Its leaves conceal the thorn;
Too oft the children of renown
Are friendless and forlorn.
Oh! let me lead a blameless life,
By young and old approved;
Called, in a world of sin and strife,
"The well-beloved!"

God grant me power to guide the weak,
And sorrow's murmurings hush,
And never feel upon my cheek
Dark shame's betraying blush;
And when, at my Creator's call,
From earth I am removed,
Let Friendship broider on my pall,
The well-beloved!"

☞Eighteen things in which young people make themselves very impolite:

1. Loud laughter.
2. Reading when others are talking.
3. Cutting finger nails in company.
4. Leaving meeting before it is closed.
5. Whispering in company.
6. Gazing at strangers.
7. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
8. A want of reverence for superiors.
9. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
10. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude.
11. Making yourself the topic of conversation.
12. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
13. Joking on others in company.
14. Correcting older persons than yourselves, especially parents.
15. To commence talking before other persons are through.
16. Answering questions when put to others.
17. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table. And—
18. In not listening to what one is saying, in company—unless you desire to show open contempt for the Speaker. A well-bred person will not make an observation whilst another of the company is addressing himself to it.

HINTS TO LADIES.—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to be a distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips of paper.

Tragical Affair.

An affair of a tragical character occured at Willards Hotel, in Washington, on Thursday last. The *Star* of that city gives the following version of it, in its issue of Thursday evening:

To-day, shortly after 11 A. M., P. T. Herbert, a California member of the House of Representatives of the United States, went over to breakfast at Willard's Hotel, where he takes his meals, and sent a boy from the breakfast room for his breakfast. In four or five minutes after a portion of his breakfast was set before him, and the boy then told him that at that hour it would necessary for him (the boy) to get an order from the office to have a breakfast sent up from the kitchen. Herbert told the boy to "clear out, you Irish — of a ——." He turned around to another waiter, Thomas Keating, who was standing near by, and exclaimed, "and you, you —— Irish — of a ——, clear out, too." The answer of Thos. Keating was not comprehended by our informant—an eye-witness.

Herbert, on being answered by Thomas, rose and struck him on the neck behind with his fist. Thos. Keating seized a plate and threw it at Herbert. Herbert seized a chair and threw it across the round table at Thomas Keating, striking him with it. They then clinched and fought. Another Californian, whose name we have not heard, came in at the door and ran to Herbert's assistance, and also struck Thomas Keating with a chair.

Patrick Keating, the brother of Thomas, (and the steward of the house,) at that time coming in the room ran to his brother's assistance, and seized Herbert, who immediately drew a revolver. The other Californian, at that time, was striking both the Keatings with a chair. As Herbert drew his revolver Patrick Keating seized it by the barrel and they struggled over it for some moments, until the French cook of the house came in and separated Herbert and P. Keating, who let go his hold of the pistol barrel.

Thomas Keating and the other Californian were mingled in that particular part of the affray between Herbert and Patrick. After Patrick let go the barrel of the revolver Herbert seized Thomas (who had clinched him and was struggling for the pistol) by the collar, and, putting the pistol to his breast, shot him through the lungs, killing him in five minutes.

After the shot one of the other servants threw a piece of Chinaware at Herbert, but none of the others interfered. Herbert and his California companion left the room and house immediately by the Fourteenth street door, where Herbert took a hack and drove away. Subsequently he delivered himself up at the office of Justice Daniel Smith on Eighth street.

His examination for killing Thomas Keating, aged about 34 or 35 years, (who leaves a wife and two children,) will take place at the Guard House at 4 o'clock this afternoon.—Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle are counsel for Herbert.

The two Keatings were civil men, and were favorites with the boarders in the house.—This account of the affray we take from the lips of one of the servants, an aged man, who saw all of it.

—The testimony on the examination was contradictory. That of the servant was mainly to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining room at half past 11 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour he was informed by the servant that he could not have his meal without an order from the office. Herbert directed several servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them harsh names. The deceased made a reply, when Herbert struck him with his fist or napkin. The deceased picked up a plate or tray, making a movement as if to throw it, when Herbert threw his chair at the deceased, the latter returning the assault with the plate.

During the melee, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings, when Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed on Herbert. The struggle now became intensely exciting, and as it proceeded crockery and chairs were broken profusely by the parties to the contest. The shooting then took place.

Col. McKay testified that he saw, when he entered the dining room, six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but he beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair. He saw three servants striking Mr. Herbert and holding him by the wrists. One of them struck him with a chair, when witness seized a chair to defend Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of those upon him. Gardiner was beating them promiscuously. After Herbert fired his pistol the other two servants still clinched him. Mr. Smith rushed forward with a cane, saying, "If you don't release him I'll kill you!" Mr. Herbert was injured, and the witness placed a patch on his nose. Herbert's pistol was a single barrel.

DUG OUT ALIVE.—The four men whom we noticed a couple of weeks since as being imprisoned in a coal bank near Zanesville, by its caving in, we are glad to announce were rescued on Friday night last, after being shut up for almost fifteen days. The following is the description given of the circumstances:

"The meeting of the entombed men and the excavators is described as a scene of silent joy—all so nearly overcome on once more seeing each other, as to be able to speak only in the eloquence of the eyes and features. Such a remarkable preservation of life, when we consider all the circumstances, has scarcely a parallel on record. There, nearly three hundred and sixty hours, almost without food, drink or light, compelled to breathe impure air, and use the hard damp ground for their bed, they have lived surely with but faint hope of ever breathing again the pure air of earth or seeing the bright light of heaven!

All of them, are, of course, about like men recovering from a bed of sickness, and will find it necessary to be careful in eating and exercising for some time.

At the time of the cave in, the four men had about enough provisions with them to make a moderate meal for one person. This is all they have had in the way of food—none of them drinking any oil except one, whose throat had became sore in drinking sulphur water. After they found themselves closed in from the world, they deliberately went to work and shoveled up a bed of dry dirt, and when they felt like sleeping, prepared the three lamps with oil and laid themselves on their hard earthen bed. When they next awoke the lights had burned out, and they had none afterward. They say that they heard the diggers outside the whole time, and for some days at first called and pounded to make them hear.

The men when brought out were entirely concious of all around; and when asked if they were hungry, replied that they were not much, but two of them called for tobacco. Two or three of them thought themselves able to walk home, but this they were not permitten to do."

Destruction in Cape Verde Islands.

Of all the distressing accounts of human suffering which occasionally reach our happy shores from other parts of the world, we have not for a long time read one so afflicting as that given below of the famished and perishing condition of the inhabitants of the Cape Verde Islands. The account we insert is contained in a letter from a highly respectable officer of the American navy to his friend in Washington, and, therefore, may be fully credited:

UNITED STATES SHIP JAMESTOWN,
Port Praya, Cape Verde, March 8, 1856.

I have spoken in former letters of the starving condition of these islanders. The scarcity of rain and consequent shortness of the crops for the last three years, have produced a famine, of which five to six thousand out of the population of one hundred and twenty thousand have already died. Of the twelve or thirteen islands the famine has thus far been confined chiefly to San Antonio, St. Nicholas, St. Vincent, and Sal. Three thousand persons have come from the neighboring islands to this (St. Jago,) which is the most productive. The Governor, a most excellent and energetic man, is doing everything in his power for the miserable people. He sends small vessels, as he can raise the means to do so, to the coast of Africa for grain, which he distributes with the strictest economy to the destitute. He has visited our ship several times, and as he speaks French extremely well, it has fallen to my lot to be interpreter. He came to-day, in company with the Bishop, to thank the Commodore for his kindness in having gone, ten days ago, to the island of Brava to bring the Bishop, whose presence here as President of the Council he strongly desired, in order to allay discontent, and to satisfy the people with the measures that he has been obliged to pursue in the present emergency. He tells me that whatever money he can collect he sends to the coast of Africa and elsewhere for grain, which he distributes in such a way as to avoid monopoly. He has nearly exhausted his resources. He thinks he will be able to keep starvation in check until July, after which, unless provisions are sent from Europe and America, twenty thousand persons, at the least calculation, will starve to death between then and December: and the crop in December will depend upon the rain in the meantime. The islanders, he says, who have been looking to him for bread, do not know, as he does, the terrible calamity that awaits them. In 1832, thirty or forty vessels came from the United States with provisions. With half that amount now the Governor could, he says, prevent all starvation.

He has made a full statement of the subject to his own government, and will draw up another which the Commodore will forward to the government at Washington. Moreover, on our suggestion, the Bishop will address a communication to Archbishop Hughes, as also to the Archbishops in London and Paris.

So distressing is the condition of these poor people, as pictured to me to-day by the Governor, that under the feelings that his narrative has awakened I devote my letter to this subject. It is not probable that the communications of the Governor and Bishop will be ready for the Zeno on Moday morning. They may not, therefore, reach the United States until weeks after this does; otherwise I should not care to anticipate them. These islands can be of little if any advantage to Portugal. There are more people here than can live, or than do live on the produce of the soil. They had, therefore, better abandon some, if not all, shipping the inhabitants to Brazil. Even in this island, the largest and best, the water has almost given out; so that, should the drought continue, our squadron will not be able to water here. Where provisions and money were sent years ago from the United States to Maderia the donors complained, and justly, of the disposition made of them by the authorities. A similar misappropriation of charity would be avoided in the present instance by making Mr. Morse, our Council here, the consignee to receive the provisions, which would thus be sure to reach their proper destination, as they would then be turned over to the Governor, who would direct and supervise the distribution, as he now does that of all the provisions that he imports. The revenues of the islands he devotes to the purchase of provisions, instead of sending them to the home government. His own salary ($3,000) he has not touched during the two and a half years of his governorship, though he is, as Mr. Morse tells us, very poor, dressing very plainly and living with great frugality. The crumbs that fall from the wealthy tables of Philadelphia and New York would more than fatten these 120,000 islanders.

A LESSON FOR MOTHERS.—The Birmingham (England) Journal prints the following account of a flogging the Prince of Wales received from a poor boy:

"During her Majesty's residence, some years ago, at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, her children were accustomed to ramble along the sea shore. Now, it so happened on one occasion that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea shells. The boy had got a basket full. The young Prince, presuming upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity. So without any notice he upset the basket and shells. The poor lad was very indignant, and observed: "You do that again, and I'll lick you." "Put the shells into the basket," said the Prince, "and see if I don't." The shells were gathered up and put in the basket. "Now, said the lad, "touch 'em again, old fellow, if you dare," whereupon the prince again pitched over the shells. And the lad "pitched into him," and gave him such a licking as few Princes ever had. His lip was cut open, his nose knocked considerably out of its perpendicular, and his eyes of a color which might have well become the champion of a prize ring. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from his royal mother. She inquired the cause of his disfigurement. The Prince was silent, but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen. He was asked to tell his story. He did so in a straight-forward manner. At the conclusion, turning to her child, the Queen said: "You have been rightly served, Sir. Had you not been punished sufficiently already, I should have punished you severely. When you commit a like offence, I trust you will always receive a similar punishment." Turning to the other boy, she commanded his parents to her presence the following morning. They came; and the result of her interview was that her Majesty told them she had made arrangements for educating and providing for their son, and she hoped he would make good use of the advantages which should be placed within his reach."

Fall of the Suspension bridge over the Montmorenci Falls—Four lives lost.

Yesterday morning the sad intelligence reached town that the Suspension Bridge over the Montmorenci had given way, and that several lives had been lost. Little credence was at first given to the rumor. There had been statements made before to the effect that the bridge was not to be trusted. People crossed it with terror, it was so shadowy, so light and so high. Like a mere cobweb, it hung across the chasm over the very brink of the Falls. The superintending engineer had asserted that the structure was safe, and the Road Trust had taken possession of it. Nevertheless, on the northern bank of the Montmorenci, five of the seven strands of one of the wire cables had previously given way, and the cable had been repaired. There was something wrong.

Yesterday morning, while a man and a woman were crossing in a cart, about 8 or 8½ in the morning, and a lad 16 years of age, was crossing on foot, the chain plates attached to the anchors on the south side of the Montmorenci snapped asunder, the bridge dropped down, throwing all upon it over and down the Falls into the pool, 300 feet below, and which is 36 feet deep, swung itself round over the cataract, and there it hangs now like a ribbon from the towers on the south side. The roar, when the bridge gave way, was terrific. The clanking of the iron reverberated like thunder. A Mr. Giroux, who lives a mile off, distinctly heard the noise.

The bridge is a complete loss to the Turnpike Trust. Nothing stands except the towers, one only of which is injured.

A Mr. Cloutier was actually upon the bridge with his horse and light cart a moment before the accident happened, and only for his horse would perhaps now have been in another world. The horse perceived something wrong in stepping upon the bridge, hurriedly backed off again, and was scarcely off when the whole structure fell.

The names of the sufferers are, Ignace Cote, farmer, of St. Ignace, and his wife, Angelique Drouin, and Louis Vezina. Cote and his wife were going to market. The boy Vezina had been sent for bread, and was returning to Ange Gardien. The bridge cost £9,000.

PRACTICAL JOKING.—Most of our readers (says the Banbury, England, "Advertiser") know that for some time past Dr. Mill has been lecturing in this town on medicine and the various sciences with which it is connected. Now, we are innocent, in a great measure, of a knowledge of the truth or falsehood of what he says about the various schools of medicine, and hope that we may never have to put any of them to the test, (his own included,) practically; but all who have heard him must acknowledge that, as a popular, scientific lecturer, the Doctor has few equals. Well, some of our medical men, offended by what he has said, or by the popularity of an orthodox practitioner, have shown symptoms of irritation, and a couple of embryo M. D.'s resolved upon testing his medical skill. They accordingly called upon him, and one of them, a fine, healthy young man, with a roguish eye complained of certain pains in the chest, a cough, night sweats, &c. The doctor heard his tale, and asked a number of questions, and, after a long diagnosis, declared him to be in a deep consumption. This was just what was wanted, and the young gents could hardly control their mirth while Dr. Mill wrote his prescription, sealed it up in an envelope, and directed it to one of our first chemists, pocketed his fee, and bowed them out of the room. To the chemists they rushed to enjoy the pent-up laugh, and handing him the note he read: "This young man is suffering from *cerebri hernia* in the region marked 'self-esteem' by phrenologists. Pray, therefore, give him common sense, ii grains; wit, i drachm; horsewhip, *ad libitum*. J. M." We hardly expect the Doctor will get another professional patient here.

THE WILD MAN AGAIN.

A correspondent of the *Caddo Cazette*, writing under date of the 28th, ult., from Parailifta, on Upper Red River, states that the cold during the past winter has been in that region the severest within the memory of man. The river was frozen solid, the plains presented an unbroken sheet of snow. The following story of an attempt to capture the famous wild man, who has been so often encountered on the borders of Arkansas and Northern Louisiana:

"In my travels I met a party from your country in pursuit of a wild man. They struck his trail at a cane-brake bordering on Brant Lake and the Sun Flower prairie. I learn from one of the party that the dogs ran him to an arm of the lake which was frozen, but not sufficiently strong to bear his weight, which consequently gave way. He had, however, crossed, and the dogs were at fault.

One of the party mounted on a fleet horse, coming up, encouraged the dogs to pursue; but found it impossible to cross with his horse; and concluded to follow the lake around until he could ascertain the direction taken by the monster of the forest. On reaching the opposite side of the bend he was surprised to see something in the lake like a man breaking the ice with his arms, and hastened, under cover of the undergrowth, to the spot where he expected him to come out. He concealed himself near the place were he had a full view of him until he reached the shore, where he came out and shook himself. He represents him as a stout, athletic man, about six feet four inches in heighth, completely covered with hair of a brownish cast, about four to six inches long.—He was well mucled, and ran up the bank with the fleetness of a deer.

"He says he could have killed him with his gun but the object of the party being to take him alive, and hearing the horns of his companions and the howling of the dogs on the opposite bank of the lake, he concluded to ride up and head him, so as to bring him to bay and then secure their prize. So soon, however, as the wildman saw the horse and rider, he rushed frantically toward them, and in an instant dragged the hunter to the ground and tore him in a dreadful manner, scratching out one of his eyes and injuring the other so much that his comrades despair of the recovery of his sight, and biting large pieces out of his shoulders and various parts of his body.

"The monster then tore off the bridle and saddle from the horse, and destroyed them, and holding the horse by the mane, broke a short piece of sapling, and mounting the animal, started at full speed across the plains in the direction of the mountains, guiding the horse with his club. The person left with the wounded man informed me that the party was still in pursuit, having been joined by a band of friendly Indians, and thought that if they could find a place in the mountains not covered with snow, or a canebrake in the vicinity to feed their horses, they might overtake him in a day or two."

Meeting With a Wife.

The following interesting incident is taken from a California paper:

The arrival of an ocean steamer is always the scene of a large crowd of spectators at the wharf. One afternoon when the Panama came in, a tall individual from the mountains, who, unfortunately had no ticket to secure him admittance on the deck, stood outside the gate, watching through its open pannels with great anxiety, as though he expected the arrival of some dear friend. After a full hour thus occupied, his heart was gladdened by the approach of a small furniture wagon, containing several women, among whom he recognized the features of one that made him utter an involuntary ejaculation. The gate was swung back and the wagon passed out. He worked his way up to it amid the dense throng of people, and exclaiming 'Sarah! attracted the attention of a young woman seated along side of the driver. As soon as she saw him, she answered 'John!" and losing control over herself, fell forward on the haunches of the horse, from which she rolled sideways into the arms of a fond husband.

Despite the general merriment of the crowd, Sarah and John held each other for a moment in a close locked embrace, after which their lips met, and they indulged in a perfect transport of kisses.

"Who cares?" said the honest spouse; as she resumed her seat in the wagon, "who cares if they do laugh. He is my dear husband, and I'll kiss him if all the world stood by."

A Gypsy Thief—$500 *Reward.*—A theft has been pepetrated in the neighboring county of Monroe, Pa., under circumstances of a extraordinary character. Mr. Henry Fenner a resident of Fennersville, was called on a few weeks ago by a couple of gipsies, a man and a woman, the latter of whom conveyed to him the wonderful information that an immense treasure had been buried somewhere on his farm by the Indians, and that if he would comply with the terms, she would, by a little enchantment, find out all about it, and put him in possession of it. He believed the story, and with the hope of finding the treasure promised compliance. She told him it was necessary to get together a large sum of current money, as near $5000 as possible. Mr. Fenner raised the sum of $4800, chiefly in $50 and $100 bills on the Eastern Bank, which she tied up, along with some bread, in a white linen rag, and then gave it to him to put away. Every day he counted it in her presence, after which she would mumble prayers over it, and go through on her knees, divers incantations with the design of breaking the spell under which the buried treasure lay. On the last day her utterances were deeper, and her bodily contortions more severe than usual, but she rose at length, and reported her task accomplished, strictly enjoining upon Mr. Fenner not to open the bundle for a week, promising that at that period he would find among the notes a written inscription, informing him where to dig. Excited with the prospect and with hopes raised high, he waited the required time, when to his amazement, on opening the parcel, he found the money gone, and a piece of brown paper left in its stead. Mr. Fenner now offers a reward of $500—$200 for the apprehension of the man and woman, and $300 for the recovery of the money. It is thought the thieves belonged to the gang of gypsies encamped during the week past in the neighborhood of Belvidere. The man and woman passed by the name of Jackson: the woman is small in size, with dark complexion, black hair, sharp features, fluent in speech, and follows fortune-telling. The man is about five feet eight inches in height, well made, with dark complexion, and sharp features. They had with them five boys and a girl, and travelled in a spring truck wagon with iron axles and black cover, drawn by a bay horse large and spare.

ASHES FOR CORN.

From the Dollar Newspaper.

I noticed an article in the "Newspaper" not long since, wherein your correspondent recommends a mixture of ashes, shell, lime, bones, &c., which he has found valuable for corn, when applied as a top dressing to the hill after planting. We have been in the habit of using ashes alone for some years, and have invariably found it of much greater value when put to the hill than on the surface. Some five years since, we had finished planting our corn, with the exception of about five acres left for pasture, which we did not plough until the rest was planted.—We had put ashes in the hills of all we had planted, and had some three or four bushels left. When we were about half done planting the rest, I recollected the ashes which were left, and immediately sent for and had them applied. The rest on both sides had no ashes in the hill, but when the corn was some two or three inches high, we obtained enough unleached ashes and applied them to the hill on the surface. The corn came up best where there was no ashes, which I have often before and since observed to be the case, ashes oftentimes keeping the corn back. But when the corn became a few inches high, you could observe a change.—That on which the ashes were put in the hill, grew evenly and had a fine color, while on either side you would soon find hills, of almost any required size, from the smallest to the greatest, and of almost all varieties of color.

The difference continued throughout the season, and it was an easy matter to tell at a glance where the ashes were in the hill from the very row. In this case, the ashes on top did no apparent good. I am unable to explain the reason of this, or why a handful of ashes in each hill should make such a marked difference. I noticed numbers of small insects on the hills, and felt some-what inclined at the time to think they had something to do with it. Be this as it may, we believe so much in the beneficial effect of ashes in the hill for corn, that we do not if possible to get enough, put any more corn on without them. We use much leached ashes, which we generally mix with the unleached, and find it to do as well. We generally add some plaster also.

Some are opposed to the practice of ashing in the hill, on account of the extra time consumed while planting, and so prefer putting on top at a more leisure time. The proper way to determine where it would be of most advantage, would be to try each way, side by side. The experience of others may be different from mine. Or difference in soil may cause different effects. But my mind is fully made up that the best way for me, is to apply in the hill, all things considered, and that will in almost every case pay well. When the corn crop fails, there is generally enough difference in the stalks to make it do so.

THE COMING SICKNESS.—The germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements. Everything points to the approach of a sickly summer and autumn. It should, therefore, be the care of every person to preserve the several fuactions of the body in their full tone. Disease falls first upon those whose organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against *constipation* and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible. Avoid all green and half-matured vegetables and fruits; Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodies; and above all, begin the work of purification around your yards and in your houses early, and do it thoroughly. Cleanliness, simple diet and regular habits will form the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first put his house in order.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—The shooting of the waiter at Willard's Hotel by Philip T. Herbert, M. C. from California, has produced considerable sensation. On Satuaday it was the general topic of conversation. Some gentlemen of rabid Free and Know Nothing principles found great difficulty in determining the degree of the homicide. Their embarrassment arose from the fact that the telegraphic ditpatch did not state the color or nationality of the waiter who was killed. The fact that he was a *waiter*, however, afforded a presumption that he was black; and on this supposition the killing was pronounced murder, but on subsequently learning that the deceased was an Irishman, they pronounced it justifiable homicide.—*Pittsburg Union.*

☞A Know Nothing grand Jury in Vincennes refused to find a bill of indictment against one of their oath-bound brotherhood who had *murdered* a fellew being in cold blood. Herein lies the dangerous tendencies of so proscriptive an order. Their obligations to society and the government are alike swallowed up in their hideous oath of proscription. Beware of them.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Canal Commissioner,

GEORGE SCOTT.

Auditor General,

JACOB FRY, JR.

Surveyor General,

TIMOTHY IVES.

☞The Philadelphia *Daily News*, the great organ of the Know Nothings of Pennsylvania, in its issue of May 4, in appealing to its friends to elect their Municipal Ticket in that city, said:

"Which ever Party carries Philadelphia *now* will carry the State next fall. It was so two years ago and will be so again."

Well, the result shows that the old National *Democratic* Party carried the city by upwards of *four thousand* majority, so that the *State* contest, in our favor, next fall, is a fixed fact. Let us, therefore, hear no more from the enemies of Democracy about carrying the old Keystone. Their leaders proclaim that all hope is now at an end!

COOL!

☞The Know Nothing and Abolition papers, as well as the Telegraphic wires, would seem to be ignorant of the fact that an election was recently held in the great city of the great Keystone State. Where they notice the fact at all, it is put in very small type, and neither the coon, the cannon, or the reversed Rooster is made to flourish at the head!

☞The Democrats have recently carried the city of San Francisco—Milwaukie—Lawrenceburg and Terre Haute, Indiana—Atlanta, Georgia—Smithburg, Maryland—and St. Paul, Minesota, all of which have heretofore been strongly K. N. So we go.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

☞The Democratic National Convention will assemble at Cincinnati on the 2d of June, when we shall know who is to be our standard bearers in the approaching campaign. If that body acts with the wisdom, prudence, and foresight its members are supposed to possess, they will give the people an *opportunity* to vote for JAMES BUCHANAN, who is, by odds, the most popular, as he is the most competent man, now living, for this responsible trust. Mr. BUCHANAN is not asking his party to confer this honor upon him. He has had no agency in bringing his name before the public, nor will he be personally disappointed should the selection fall upon another. The PEOPLE, with a unanimity never equalled since the days of Jackson, demand that he shall be nominated. First, Because he is among the last of the *old Statesmen* upon whom the highest hopes of the country have hung for years. Secondly, Because Pennsylvania, by every principle of justice and fair-dealing, is entitled to the candidate. And, Thirdly, Because, under no circumstances, will his name ever again be presented in connection with the Presidency.

To disappoint the MASSES in their just expectations on this subject, would be to commit an error that many years might not rectify. If the *voice of the People* controls the Cincinnati Convention, JAMES BUCHANAN will be as certainly nominated as that the day of meeting arrives.

NO LONGER A KNOW NOTHING!

To the Editor of the Bedford Gazette.

Sir:—Please publish in your paper that I am no longer a member of the Know Nothing conspiracy, having fully satisfied myself that it is a compound of fraud, falsehood, and deception, unworthy the support or countenance of any true American. I am sorry I ever joined it, but, having done so, I feel it my duty to acknowledge the fact, before asking my old democratic friends to recognize me as a member of that Party, to which I feel more warmly attached now than I ever did before. The OATH was administered to me at the hour of midnight, in a kitchen in Bedford Township. Two others were SWORN in at the same time. Each of us were required to put our two first fingers on the BIBLE whilst the oath was being read, which was very long, and the same you published in the Gazette sometime since, as being the oath taken by the Know Nothings, and which was every where denounced by the Order as a "locofoco lie." I hope to be forgiven for the crime of taking so disgraceful an obligation—an obligation which required me to conceal all the doings of these midnight plotters against the Constitution, and also to deny that I had any connection with the order, which made it necessary for me to LIE as often as I was interrogated on the subject, which was sometimes fifteen or twenty times a day. This horrible system of wickedness both alarmed and disgusted me, and I left them as I have my certificate to show.

JOHN GROMAN.

Bedford Township, May 20, 1856.

☞We have the proof, therefore, that some were initiated in garrets, others in fields, others in kitchens, and others in the Sons of Temperance Hall. This is in harmony with the manifesto published in the Know Nothing papers—"TAKE THEM IN ANY WHERE!" We have also the proof that an oath, revolting to every principle of morality, is administered—and yet certain Ministers and other professing Christians have polluted themselves and their calling by taking it, and influencing, as far as in their power, others to do likewise, an influence which entrapped many good citizens into its serpentine fold, before they were conscious of what they were doing. Such, however, are all "coming home," and we most cordially extend to them a hearty welcome.

If any of our people desire a further corrobation of the truths contained in the exposures we have published, we would refer them to Mr. GEORGE W. WIDEL, who, for years, has been one of the most pious and consistent members of the METHODIST CHURCH in Bedford. He joined the midnight order, and left it for the very reasons set forth by all who have renounced it, and he will say so to any man who seeks his opinion. He looks upon it as a sink of corruption, and is at a loss to know how any professing christian can reconcile his conscience to remain in it. Mr. Widel has determined to DO RIGHT AND FEAR NOT, and the Lord will sustain him in the virtuous effort, against all the machinations of the enemies of TRUTH.

☞The K. N. State Council which met at Harrisburg last week, broke up in a row, Ex-Gov. Johnson heading the discontents. Fifteen of the delegates refused to endorse Filmore and Donelson!! Beautiful "union."

THE MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 20.

The Asia's advices bring small advance in breadstuffs in Liverpool, which, however, have had little or no effect upon our market. The export demand for Flour continues limited, but holders are firm in their demands. Sales of 400 barrels at $6 per barrel, and 500 extra at 6 25. For home consumption the range is from 6 to 8 50 according to quality. Rye Flr. $3 62. Corn Meal $2 50. Wheat from $1 28 to 1 45, according to quality. Rye 72 cts. per bushel. Corn 54 a 60. Oats 31 a 37.

MR. BUCHANAN ACCEPTS.

Speech of Geo. W. Brewer, and Reply of Mr. Buchanan.

At the last Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, the following resolution was passed: "That a Committee of five be appointed to inform Hon. James Buchanan that he is the unanimous choice of this Convention for the next Presidency." The Committee, consisting of Geo. W. Brewer, of Franklin county, Joel B. Danner, of Adams county, J. M. Porter, of Northampton county, James A. Gibson, of Allegheny county, George R. Berrill of Philadelphia, assembled at Lancaster on Thursday, and from thence proceeded to Wheatland, the residence of Pennsylvania's favorite son. Mr. Brewer delivered the following address:

Mr. BUCHANAN:—The Democratic State Convention, assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of March last, appointed a Committee, of which I have the honor to be the Chairman, to announce to you formally, that you continue to be, as you have been for years, the first, last and only choice of Pennsylvania, for the office of the Presidency of the United States. We perform this duty with pride and pleasure, because in doing so we speak the voice of a Convention unanimous, and utter a heartfelt sentiment of the people undivided.

The day of opposition to you has passed away, and the time has come when you are left without a rival of the popular heart. The people of your native State, alive to the tender and natural associations of birth and home, but yet more impressed by the signal services and devotion of a whole life of distinguished ability and national patriotism, would, with one voice, summon you again from the coveted repose of this charmed retirement to the guardianship of a common country, and the vindication of an endangered constitution.

Your fellow-citizens, of the loyal and ancient Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, realizing with intense interest the importance and grandeur of the approaching conflict—important, because it will involve the happiness and pro-perity of a great Republic—grand, because it will bear before its conquering banners the ark of civil and religious liberty—and not unmindful of the obligations of that duty which they owe to the nation and to the world, to maintain these issues, and to vindicate their sublime truths, have selected you from a long list of worthy and distinguished names, to lead the Democratic column into victorious battle, and achieve for the country and mankind the glorious triumph of Democratic principles. Intolerance and sectionalism are now seeking to violate the Compromises of the Constitution, and to dismember the sovereign States of this mighty confederacy. But the integrity of the American Union, beautified and bound together by the electric chain of Democratic truth, expanding along the way of empire into power and greatness, every new link adorning and strengthening the compact, and every new star cheering and brightening the sky of human freedom, must and shall be preserved," until, in the accomplishment of its grand mission, the curse of every form of bigotry and despotism shall have been swept from the earth, and the dark habitations of war and tyranny been turned into the lovely scenes of peace and prosperity. Your life of eminent service and of tried devotion to the cardinal doctrines of the party, is the best and safest pledge of your continued attachment to the Union and fidelity to the Constitution. Yours is no doubtful lineage—no uncertain record—no undistinguished history. Your purity and talents have dignified and illustrated every walk of life and every station of power—your firmness and statesmanship have defended and maintained the National honor and National supremacy at home and abroad.

The approaching crisis, demands the most enlarged experience, and the most accomplished statesmanship—the highest integrity and the purest patriotism. All the qualifications for the office of the Presidency, demanded by the sovereign and independent States of the Union, the Democracy will find united in you.

And we complete our duty by presenting to you a copy of the proceedings, and the resolutions adopted by the Convention, with the firm conviction, that you will recognize in them the principles which you have always maintained and defended, and which have secured to the country the blessings of liberty, religious and political.

MR. BUCHANAN'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:—I thank you, with all my heart, for the kind terms in which, under a resolution of the late Democratic Convention, you have informed me that I am their "unanimous choice for the next Presidency."

When the proceedings of your Convention reached me in a foreign land, they excited emotions of gratitude which I might in vain attempt to express. This was not because the Democracy of my much loved State had, by their own spontaneous movement, placed me in nomination for the Presidency—an honor which I have not sought—but because this nomination constituted of itself the highest evidence that, after a long course of public services, my conduct has been approved by those to whom I am indebted, under Providence, for all the offices and honors I have ever enjoyed. In success and in defeat—in sunshine and in storm—they have ever been the same kind friends to me, and I value their continued confidence and good opinion far above the highest official honors of my country.

The duties of the President, whomsoever he may be, have been clearly and ably indicated by the admirable resolutions of the Convention which you have just presented to me, and all of which, without reference to those merely personal to myself, I heartily adopt. Indeed, they met my cordial approbation from the moment when I first perused them on the other side of the Atlantic. They constitute a platform broad, national and conservative, and one eminently worthy of the Democracy of our great and good old State.

These resolutions carried into execution, with an inflexibility and perseverance precluding all hope of change, and yet in a kindly spirit, will, ere long, allay the dangerous excitement which has for some years prevailed on the subject of domestic slavery, and again unite all portions of our common country in the ancient laws of brotherly affection, under the flag of the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Buchanan's Reception and Speech at Baltimore.

According to previous arrangements, Mr. Buchanan reached Baltimore Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and was received with the strongest evidences of high respect. His trip from Lancaster to Baltimore is described as marked by a succession of the most enthusiastic popular demonstrations. Upon arriving at Baltimore, Mr. Buchanan was addressed by Hon. William F. Giles in a speech of some length, and one replete with commendations of his career in the councils of his country. Mr. Buchanan replied in a most eloquent speech, which was warmly and repeatedly applauded by the immense audience. We copy the speech, as reported for the Baltimore Sun, as follows:

Mr. Buchanan's Speech.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I have ever felt a deep interest in the prosperity of your beautiful city. This originated in my earliest associations. I was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the borders of Maryland; and the trade and intercourse of that county was chiefly with Baltimore. It is the first city I ever beheld. I shall never forget the impression it made upon me when a boy fresh from the country. After completing the study of the law, I had determined to practise my profession in Baltimore: but when the moment arrived to abandon my native State, I found this to be impossible. I have never, however, forgotten my early attachment to Baltimore. It is a city of noble and generous hospitality, and of brave and true hearts. The energy, enterprise, and public spirit of its citizens are known and admired throughout the world.

The victory of your brave defenders in 1814 at North Point and at Fort McHenry, over a British army and navy, caused my heart to thrill with patriotic pride and exultation. May it be ever thus, and may the soil of freedom ever become the grave of its invaders! It will be always so whilst our Union shall endure, and whilst millions of armed freemen are ready to rush to repel the invader under the united common flag of our country.

Historically the name of Baltimore is a name consecrated to civil and religious liberty. The charter which Lord Baltimore obtained from the British Crown more than two centuries ago recognised the right of the people of Maryland to govern themselves, almost to the exclusion of royal authority. It was the most liberal charter which had ever been granted by a sovereign to his subjects.

But what shall I say of the religious freedom which it secured to the people? The christian religion is a religion of charity, peace, and brotherly love. The golden rule which its Divine Founder prescribed to all mankind was, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." Notwithstanding this injunction from Heaven, the civil government of the earth had for many centuries impiously interfered between the Creator and his creatures, and consigned to present and future punishment all Christians, of whatever denomination, who dared to worship God in a manner different from themselves.

In an age of religious bigotry and tolerance, Lord Baltimore was the first legislator who proclaimed the sacred rights of conscience, and established for the government of his colony the principle, not merely of toleration, but perfect religious freedom and equality among all sects of Christians. He was in advance of the age, but he became the precursor of a principle which, though it has yet made little progress among the nations, beyond the limits of her own favored land, is destined in the end to prevail throughout Christendom. In the language of our own great historian, "religious liberty obtained a home—its only home in the whole world—at the humble village which bore the name of St. Mary's." This is a glory which belongs to Maryland, and will distinguish her throughout all future generations.

Time would fail me were I to attempt to speak of Charles Carroll, and other revolutionary worthies, whose names have illustrated the history of Maryland.

Our revolutionary fathers—the men of renown of the past generation—have founded a system of government for us without an equal in the history of former ages. Fully to realize and appreciate its advantages over all other governments, a man must actually witness the condition of the laboring classes in other countries.

Ours is the only country on earth where a freeman feels proudly conscious that he is equal to his fellow-man, and where the avenues of wealth, distinction, and political power are equally open to all. It is the only country where honest labor is respected as it deserves, and receives an adequate reward. It is to the Constitution and the Union that we are indebted for all the blessings and benefits we enjoy over every people beneath the sun. How base, then, would be the present generation—how unworthy of their noble sires—should they fail to transmit this precious legacy to their posterity! Were this possible, which I do not in the least apprehend, they would blast the hopes of those noble spirits in every land who ardently expect their own political regeneration from the effect of our example, and consign the human race to centuries of despotism and misrule. We should never betray this sacred trust, committed to us not only for our own benefit, but that of all mankind.

Although this is my abiding faith, nothing abroad mortified me so much as the repeated and confident predictions of foreign journals that our Union was on the point of dissolution. Day after day and week after week I was obliged to read these sinister predictions. They were extensively believed, in consequence of the wild and exaggerated statements contained in some of our own journals. When the news reached Europe that, after a protracted and desperate struggle, "a black republican" had been elected "Speaker of the House of Representatives," many, taking the word literally, believed that this election would prove to be the knell of our Union.

It ought to be known to the American people that these continual threats of disunion have impaired our national character throughout the world. Everybody, abroad as well as home, knows that our strength consists in union, and that if divided each fragment would become powerless.

Power is always respected among nations. The belief in the European world that our Union is not stable—that it is exposed any moment to dissolution—has in some degree deprived us of that glorious character, the greatest, freest, most happy, and prosperous people that ever existed are entitled to enjoy. Among the despotic governments of Europe the wish may be father to the thought, because our existence is a constant reproach to them, and our example inspires them with terror. There are, however, many, very many, wise and good men in every foreign land who view our Union as the lone star of hope in a benighted world, and would regard its dissolution as a fatal catastrophe to human liberty.

Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed among us even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of direful omen, and our children ought to be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it. Let the time ever arrive when faction or fanaticism shall drive the people of any State to the brink of the precipice—let them have a full view of the yawning gulf beneath, and they will recoil with instinctive horror from the abyss.

In regard to the future destiny of my country, I confess I am an optimist: and I have an abiding faith that a majority of the States and of the people will always eventually redress every wrong which may be committed against any portion of the country. Strange as it may seem, my faith was never stronger in this belief than at the present moment. We have already reached and almost passed the dangerous crisis on the subject of domestic slavery. The volcano is nearly exhausted. The material for continued agitation no longer exists. And why? Because I hold it to be quite impossible that any considerable portion of our people can long continue to contest the elementary republican principles recognised in the territorial legislation of Congress.

This is nothing more than the power possessed by the people of every State since the world began. It is the foundation, the elementary principle, of a democratic republic. Without a cheerful submission to the will of the majority, no democratic government can exist. We have thus reached the end, or, to use an expressive Americanism, the finality of our legislation on this subject.

What man in the United States who values his character will rise among his fellow-citizens and seriously urge the repeal of a law declaring that the majority shall govern? None—not one. I repeat, we have reached the finality of the question. We have arrived at the elementary principle of freedom, that the majority shall govern—a principle essential to liberty, and as unchangeable as liberty itself.

After the tempest has passed away it requires some days for the waves of the ocean to subside: so, after the agitation in the public mind for many years on the slavery question, it will require some time before this shall cease. That it will do so, except among those fanatics who are governed by a higher law than the constitution, I feel an abiding confidence.

And is it not high time that the agitation on this question should subside and the intellect and energy of the American people be directed to other objects? Our foreign relations demand their serious attention. Our mercantile marine is now the largest in the world, and our mercantile vessels cover every sea; but where is the navy to protect them?

To be sure what we have is composed of the best and bravest materials; but we have too little of it, although we do not require anything like so large a navy as that of Great Britain or France. The first commercial people in the world, we are but a third or fourth-rate naval power. Never have I been so convinced as during my residence abroad of the wisdom of the maxim of the Father of his Country, that the best mode for preserving peace is to be prepared for war.

I beg to return to the gentleman who addressed me on the part of the councils, and to yourself, Judge Giles, my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have respectively performed the duties intrusted to you; and I need not say how gratified I am at the reception which has been extended to me by the people of all parties in this beautiful city—a city which, in addition to the recollections I have already alluded to, is endeared to me by the fact that the first political speech I ever made in my life was made in appealing to my fellow-citizens at home to raise volunteers to defend it against the foreign invader, which I followed by enrolling my name in the list of those who offered to march to its defence, and with them I came here to offer my humble services.

Now as to Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are both rapidly blotting out Mason and Dixon's line. The enterprise of your sons has penetrated our State in every direction, and you are reaping the rich fruits of that enterprise from the valleys and the mountains of the Keystone State. We rejoice in your prosperity. The day has passed when any jealousy should exist between us—a jealousy always injurious to both parties.

I once more return to you and to the citizens of Baltimore my sincere thanks for your generous welcome. Whatever may happen to me in the future, I shall always esteem this one of the proudest days of my life.

It is almost impossible (says the Sun) to convey the impression produced by the delivery of the above speech by Mr. Buchanan. His venerable appearance, his fine athletic form, the clear, ringing tones of his voice, which were heard by the immense audience that listened to him, rendered the scene a most imposing one. He was frequently interrupted by cheers, and when he closed hundreds rushed forward to take him by the hand.

Last evening, in company with the city council, he attended the opera, where he was saluted with the most rapturous applause. At midnight he was serenaded at his quarters by the band of the Independent Blues.

☞The following eloquent and patriotic letter from Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, of Philadelphia, will be read with interest throughout the Commonwealth. All, however, will regret to hear of his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress, for Pennsylvania has never had a more competent Representative of her interests than she has had in the person of JOHN CADWALADER:

Declination of Hon. John Cadwalader.

WASHINGTON, May 12th, 1856.

I give to the democrats of the fifth Congressional district this early information that I do not desire a re-election, in order that they may be enabled to make timely arrangements for the nomination of another candidate.

At the election of 1854 my democratic constituents were able to resist successfully the flood of intolerance and prejudice in whose short-lived torrent our party was unfortunately, for a season, overwhelmed in other districts formerly democratic. At any other time, the post of a representative in Congress, however honorable, would have had no attractions for me. I had always been an ardent and energetic supporter of democratic organization as the means of sustaining those democratic principles on whose maintenance the security of our constitutional frame of government is dependent. But, having never entertained a desire for political office or distinction, I had been contented with a constant performance of my duty, in a private capacity, in the ranks of the party. There was then however a widely spread conspiracy for the subversion of democratic principles.—No true democrat apprehended the possibility of a final overthrow of these principles. But the immediate prospect was *temporarily* discouraging in the opinion of many even of those who relied most confidently on the *ultimate* stability of our political institutions. Narrow-minded factionists were associated for the political disfranchisement of the whole body of our naturalized fellow citizens on account of their foreign birth, and for the proscription of a large portion of them on account of the religion which they professed. These intolerant factionists everywhere exaggerated boastfully their numbers. For the purpose of undermining democratic organization, they had formed combinations with bands of agitators by whom constitutional rights of the slaveholding states of the Union were menaced. At such a crisis, active resistance of the crusade in which the conspirators against democratic principles were thus engaged was a duty of paramount obligation. Considerations of private interest became subordinate; and sacrifices of mere personal inclination were to be disregarded. In receiving the democratic party's nomination as their candidate at such a period, I was honored with a manifestation of their confidence of which the remembrance will always be attended with feelings of the deepest gratitude.

Subsequently, my democratic constituents have sustained my course in Congress in a manner uniformly the most encouraging. This uninterrupted continuance of their kindness, which I have constantly endeavored to deserve, might warrant a confident belief that, if I desired an election for a second congressional term, I would, according to former usage in the district, receive a re-nomination from the democratic party as their candidate. Such a re-nomination would be equivalent to a re-election. I would not retire from public political service at a season of danger or doubt or difficulty in the pathway of the democratic party. I would therefore have desired to receive a re-nomination if the reasons to which I have referred as having induced me to become a candidate in 1854 were still in force. Indeed, if those reasons were still operative, a sense of duty would imperatively prompt the desire. But fortunately the reasons no longer operate.

I took my seat in the House of Representatives of the present Congress, as one of a united band of Democrats, whose number did not exceed, if it equalled, one-third of the whole number of members. But, more than a year had elapsed since the congressional election at which the greatest portion of the anti-democratic majority had been chosen. At the state and municipal elections which had intervened, the anti-democratic factions had generally been defeated. They were, from this cause, dispirited and disorganized in all parts of the country where they were not altogether dispersed.—The resting point of their last hope was their apparently overwhelming majority in this House of Representatives. With an arrogant show of reliance upon this expected majority, they disregard the statesman like advice of a democratic President, and proclaimed a revolutionary defiance of opposition from a democratic Senate. Presenting the alternatives of submission or anarchy, they threatened that, in case of a rejection of these measures by the Senate, they would stop the work of the machine of government by withholding the supplies of money required for its support.

The democratic minority therefore expected to be engaged in a succession of desperate struggles for the preservation of the institutions of our country against repeated assaults of an overbearing factious majority in this branch of the legislature, constantly persevering in efforts to carry these threats into effect.

But, providentially, no such struggle of a serious character has occurred, and none of such a character is likely to occur. As in previous cases of attempts to form anti-democratic leagues, irreconcilable disagreements occurred among our political opponents in this Congress. This confusion in their councils has hitherto prevented them, as it will unquestionably continue to prevent them, from acting with concert in support of any one of the pernicious measures which the Democrats were united to oppose.—The democratic minority present as they have always presented, and will continue to present, an unbroken front. Their disheartened opponents are not united upon any one of the anti-democratic measures of the factions through whose temporary combination at the polls in 1854 they were elected. Their abortive efforts are altogether incapable of producing results.—The mountain may have been in labor, but it has been unable to bring forth even a mouse.—In support of any one of their leading anti-democratic measures, there is no longer any probability of a vote of even a bare majority of the House; and there is no possibility of such a majority as would be of the least political significance in opposition to the vote of the Senate.

While the first session of this Congress is approaching its termination, our opponents in the House of Representatives have doubtless already abandoned their last hope of being able to combine the various anti-democratic elements of their nominal majority for any effective purpose of concerted action. Should they be mad enough to pass a vote withholding necessary appropriations, they must know that such a vote will be the seal of their immediate political doom. Before the commencement of the second session, the already decomposed factions by which this nominal anti-democratic majority was elected, will have been politically annihilated. Our triumphant success in the Presidential contest which will intervene is no longer at all doubtful. The election of a House of Representatives with a democratic working majority for the next Congress is equally certain. There is no district of Pennsylvania in which the candidate of our party can, with more security, rely upon a decisive majority than that which I now represent. Montgomery county never, in the darkest hour of supposed peril, deserted the democratic standard. In Philadelphia, where the late anti-democratic organization, with a sudden growth, attained a sickly development, followed by as rapid a decay, it was, at the recent municipal election, rooted up, and now lies utterly prostrate.

Under present circumstances, therefore, I feel myself at perfect liberty to consult my own inclinations as determined by considerations of personal interest and convenience which induce me to decline a renomination.

In adopting this course, I do not by any means withdraw from political service in the district. A retired representative may occupy, at home, a useful position by facilitating intercourse between his former constituents and his successor; shielding the successor from undeserved censure during his absence at the Seat of Government, and protecting the constituents against any inattention of the representative to their interest. In these and other modes, I hope to be able to render services not altogether useless.

JOHN CADWALADER.

A Fearful Adventure.

The *Missouri Republican*, in a letter from a Kansas correspondent, has the following:

"At St. Joseph I saw Mr. A. T. Gorman of New York, who had just come in from the mountains in such a State of prostration and affliction as could only have been occasioned by such exposure, hardship and suffering as, perhaps no other man ever survived. In company with a Canadian Frenchman, and two Kentuckians he left the country of the Blackfeet Indians last fall to join Culverson and party at Fort Pierre and accompany them to the States. They arrived at Fort Pierre two days after Culverson's departure, and hastened on after, in the hope of overtaking him. On the third day one of those snow storms known only in those bleak and elevated regions opened upon them. It came down in solid masses to the depth of four feet, and was blown about by drifting winds, leveling uneven places, penetrating and filling their wagon and clothes and obstructing their progress. Evening was approaching and they resolved to make one effort to reach a more protected place before the night set in. They urged their horses forward, but had not proceeded more than a few hundred yards—Gorman being mounted on one of the teamsters, and his companions in the wagon—when suddenly he felt himself precipitated, he know not how far, into an abyss of snow. He was completely covered over, and could not tell which way to turn. He struggled on, however, making a slow and tedious way, until he came to the surface—he supposes a hundred yards from where he sank. He looked around for his companions, but neither they nor the wagon could be seen. The place where they had fallen into the chasm was smoothed over and presented a plane of snow. He cried aloud for them, but was only answered by wild and wailing winds.

A feeling of dread and desolation and despair came over him, and he was about to yield himself to that death which seemed inevitable. Already had the cold penetrated his frame; darkness was covering the skies; the increasing winds whirled the still falling snow more furiously; he was alone in a vast, inhospitable, unknown country, without provisions, without shelter, without arms or ammunition, and he was fearful to take a step in any direction, lest he should again be buried in some deep abyss. His manhood was subdued, he wept like a child; the memories of his happy home, and of his mother, came fresh upon him; he knew the many anxious hours, the miserable years, that his unknown fate would cause her; if he could only send her one word of affectionate adieu, he could die in peace; but that could not be, and he must rouse himself. He offered his first prayer for heavenly aid; he arose and moved forward through the darkness and the drifts. He sometimes fell from exhaustion, and felt inclined to repose; but he knew that one moment's pause would be fatal, and he struggled on. The next day he saw some bushes, which gave him hope of rest and warmth, but when he reached them he found, to his dismay, that the matches in his pocket were wet and spoiled and could not be ignited. His feet had become so sore and swollen from constant walking as to burst the soles from his shoes, and he was compelled to crawl and tumble himself along. Thus he worked himself slowly but unceasingly through the next night and day, becoming more faint each hour, and suffering a thousand deaths from hunger, thirst, frosted limbs, sore feet, weariness and drowsiness, when he descried a hut a short way off. Suddenly revived, like a candle flickering in the socket, he sprang and ran forward a few steps and screamed for help, and fell senseless in the snow. Some Indians at the hut saw and heard him, and went and brought him in, and used all their restoratives upon him; but it was several days before he returned to consciousness, and six long weeks before he left his bed. He lost several of his toes and is otherwise permanently injured, but, through the assistance of some generous gentlemen of St. Joseph, he will be enabled to reach home.

His companions have never been heard of. The place where they perished Mr. Gorman ascertained to be about thirty miles from where the steamer White Cloud lies; but the snow was still deep in the gulches when he left there. He gave their names, but I regret that they have escaped my memory.

Yours, &c., T.

Correspondence of the Evening National Argus.]

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1856.

The Hon. J. Glancy Jones replied to-day, to the speech of his colleague, (Mr. Fuller,) and it was a very brilliant and effective effort, proving Mr. Jones to be one of the most able debaters in the House, and one in whose hands the interests of Mr. Buchanan could not be more safely placed. His manner of speaking was very convincing, his style clear and effective, and on this occasion he attempted no eulogy upon Mr. Buchanan's public services, but directly to the issue raised by Mr. Fuller as to Mr. B.'s consistency, his antecedents, and his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party.

He pronounced the record produced as to Mr. Buchanan's Free Soil proclivities entirely untrue—that he did not report the resolutions which Mr. Fuller averred he offered—that he did not preside at the meeting, and that he never saw them until they appeared in the papers. If Mr. Buchanan was charged with being in favor of them, they were answered by his votes while in the Senate. One of them was to prevent the circulation of Abolition documents through the mails; another to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean.—His defence of the Fugitive Slave Law—his vote on the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union—his endorsement of the Compromise measures of 1850, and his endorsement of the resolutions of his own State on the 4th of March last. He further claimed as a proof of Mr. Buchanan's consistency and identification with Democratic principles, the letter he wrote in 1850 to the Democracy of Philadelphia, in which he declared that the *Missouri line had passed away*; took ground for popular sovereignty, and laid the foundation for the principles contained in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The whole of Mr. Jones' remarks were listened to with profound attention, and evidently created great sensation throughout the House.

The Pennsylvanian—Who Owns and Who Controls it?

Letter writers and others have occasionally concerned themselves about my interest in, and personal control over the *Pennsylvanian*, and pretended to give the public facts in relation thereto. Among others of this class, the writer of a letter in the New York *Herald* of Sunday, the 11th inst., purporting to be written in this city, states that Chief Justice LEWIS, Senator BIGLER and JOHN RICE are largely interested in the pecuniary concern, (as the writer terms it), "and hence they have a vote when the course of the paper is to be determined." This, and all like statements are utterly untrue. It the public or any person be concerned about such matters, they can only be to know the truth, and it is this:—I am the only and exclusive proprietor of this paper; I alone control its columns and determine its course, political and otherwise, and have done so since I became sole proprietor, in March, 1854. Neither of the gentlemen above named have ever, by vote or in any other manner, controlled, or shared with me in the control of this paper or in its political course.

In a word, the *Pennsylvanian* is, as it purports to be, edited by Edward G. Webb, Esq., but owned and controlled in every respect by me, and by me only. There is no conflicting interests in, nor divided responsibility about this journal or its course in support of Mr. BUCHANAN. I alone am interested in the one, and I only have determined and am responsible for the other.

I take this occasion to state also, that the account given in the letter of the pretended opinions and the final judgment of the gentleman named in it, respecting the memoir of Mr. BUCHANAN, is untrue. That, and like statements in that letter, so far as they relate to his paper and myself, are pure fictions.

WM. RICE.

☞We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns the following notice of our handsome and accomplished young friend, GEO. EYSTER, Esq, one of the editors of the Chambersburg *Repository and Transcript*, and tender the parties a hearty congratulation:

MARRIED:

At Welsh Run, on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Cramer, GEORGE EYSTER, of Chambersburg, to MARY CRAIG, eldest daughter of Wm. Craig, dec'd.

At Pattonsville, South Woodberry, on the 15th inst. by Samuel Burger, Esq., Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, of Snake Spring Valley, to Miss SUSAN MILLER, of South Woodberry township.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

Although the ragged and limping thing known as Know Nothingism, has, during the present year, received some terrible castigations, the "crushing out" administered to it by the sturdy Democracy of Philadelphia, is the most significant and gratifying yet announced. Two years ago this midnight faction exulted in a triumph, where, on Tuesday last, they were literally overwhelmed. Then they counted their majorities by many thousands; now they suffer defeat by almost equal numbers. Philadelphia was theirs; they occupied every position within its limits: proscription was eager to catch a victim; poor girls were dismissed from situations in the public schools, because of their religion, to give place to the daughters, cousins and nieces of those who were "intensely American." The day and night police were packed with active members of the *Order*, and every little place down to coal carrier was sought after and obtained by some beggarly patriot, overflowing with patriotism and love for the spoils of office. We know the result. In twelve months from the date of this Know Nothing victory, Philadelphia was bankrupt. Her authorities neglected their legitimate duties, concocting plans to plunder the people. Large salaries for her profligate officials, and high taxes for the people were then the order of the day; sinecures were created for clamorous loafers, and all were encouraged and sustained by profligate leaders.

This has been the course of these Know-Nothing leaders of Philadelphia. Loud in declamation about their love of America and hatred of the Pope, they succeeded in directing attention from their real object, which proved to be public plunder. But they have had their day in Philadelphia; a popular majority of over four thousand has put the seal of condemnation upon their infamous cause. Desperately did they struggle to retain their hold upon the government of the City, but they were most signally rebuked by an outrage and plundered people.

The triumphant Democracy of Philadelphia have now a glorious opportunity presented to make a lasting impression upon the people of the entire country. Let them dismiss every political loafer who occupies any public place; let them abolish all sinecures, reduce the people's taxes and raise their city from bankruptcy and shame. It will require some time to rub out the stains that now disgrace her, but we have abiding faith in the ability of Vaux and his associates to finally accomplish it.—*Pittsburg Union.*

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

☞A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your "*Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.
See advertisement.

Attention!

Democratic Delegate Election.

The County Committee, in pursuance of their duty, to see that the lately adopted regulations are observed and carried out, have met and selected the following named gentlemen as committees for their respective Townships, who are earnestly requested to meet and consult each other, and determine upon the place for holding their election: then to post written notices setting out the time and place, and upon the day appointed to repair to the place fixed and hold the election, making return as prescribed by the rules:—

Bedford Boro.—J. P. Reed, G. H. Spang, J. J. Cessna.

Bedford tp.—Saml. Defibaugh, Jno. Brown, Michael Halderbaum.

Broadtop.—Eph. Foster, Thos. W. Horton, Edward Pierson.

Colerain.—Solomon Beegle, Wm. Cessna, David Shafer.

Cumb. Valley.—Benj. F. Bruner, James Cessna, Saml. Whip.

Harrison.—George Elder, George W. Powell, Wm. Cook.

Hopewell.—Michael Fluke, Solomon Steel, George Gelbach.

Juniata.—Wm. Keiser, L. N. Fyan, James Burns, Jr.

Liberty.—Jos. Crisman, Isaac Kensinger, George Rhoads.

Londonderry.—Wm. Lowry, James C. Devore, Josiah Miller.

Monroe.—Matthew Murray, Daniel Fletcher, Jos. Barkman.

Napier.—George Gump, John L. Statler, G. W. Bouser.

Prov. East.—David A. T. Black, John H. Barton, Cadwallader Evans.

Prov. West.—Wm. States, Thos. Woodcock, Michael Murray.

Schellsburg Bor.—J. H. Schell, Saml. W. Statler, John Kemery.

Southampton.—Arch. Perdew, Wm. Adams, Patrick Donahoe.

St. Clair.—Fred. D. Beegle, John Aldstadt, John H. Bowser.

Union.—John Conrad, Saml. Burket, Moses McIlwaine.

Woodberry Mid.—Daniel Barley, Henry Fluke, Danl. B. Bulger.

Woodberry South.—Jos. B. Noble, Jacob S. Brumbaugh, James Patton.

The Committee urge this duty upon the above appointees, calling upon their patriotism, and love of country, to make this small sacrifice of time and trouble. It is understood that each committee have the power to fill vacancies, or supply the place of any improper nomination, if any such have been made. Remember that the 3d Saturday in June is the time. Have the Democrats to turn out. In case of default you will have no representation in the Convention to be held on the 24th of June, and it is very desirable that there be not one delegate missing. Punctuality in this matter will show to our opponents our determination to go ahead. Then turn out Democrats.

JNO. P. REED, Chairman.
WM. M. HALL, Sec'y.

"The mind's the standard of the man
So poets do suppose,
But the standard of the GENTLEMAN
Is neat, well-fitting CLOTHES."

Then wend your way to East Pitt street,

[Here the Poet "stuck,"] and stepped into C. LOYER'S Fashionable Emporium, and obtained a suit of elegant clothes, at a low figure.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.

In pursuance of an act of Assembly approved the 8th day of May 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each County to publish in the month of April and May, of each year, a list of all Retailers of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares and Merchandize, notice is hereby given to retailers in classes, as directed by law, that the Taxes must be paid to the County Treasurer on or before the first day of August next.

Bedford Borough.

	Class.	Tax.
A B Cramer & Co.	12	12 00
A J Sansom,	14	7 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
G W Rupp,	13	10 00
Jacob Reed,	13	10 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	14	7 00
Kelly & Dugdale,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
John Arnold, [Hardware]	14	7 00
Sonnaborn & Co.	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	14	7 00
Dr B F Harry,	14	7 00
William Schaffer,	14	7 00
Dr F C Reamer,	14	7 00
Colin Loyer,	14	7 00
Sarah Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lippel,	14	7 00
Job Shoemaker & Co.	14	7 00
John G Minnich [eating house]	8	5 00
John L Luther, do	8	5 00
A L Defibaugh, do	8	5 00
Jacob Bollinger, do	8	5 00
West Providence Township.		
William States & Co.	14	7 00
McElhany	14	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	13	10 00
James M Barndollar,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Monroe Township,		
J Horton,	14	7 00
D Fletcher,	14	7 00
Michael Miller,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
John Cabner,	14	7 00
William Lashley,	14	7 00
Lashley & Walters,	14	7 00
Kirk & Fletcher,	14	7 00
Colerain Township.		
James & Beegle,	14	7 00
Diehl & Corl,	14	7 00
Broadtop Township.		
Lemuel Evans,	14	7 00
Fluck & Echelbarger,	14	7 00
Liberty Township.		
David Beakstresser,	14	7 00
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
John Cyphers,	14	7 00
William Fisher,	14	7 00
John Shaffer, [eating house]	8	5 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
John S Schell,	14	7 00
A B Bunn,	14	7 00
Statler & Son,	14	7 00
A J Snively,	14	7 00
Miller & Conley,	14	7 00
Widow Schell & Son,	14	7 00
Colvin & Robeson,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
Turner & Kegg,	14	7 00
William Keiser,	14	7 00
William Platt & Brother,	14	7 00
Joseph Gondon,	14	7 00
F. Hilderbrand,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
Thomas J. Porter,	14	7 00
Jacob G Devore, Jr.	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
V B Wertz,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
Jonathan Feichner,	14	7 00
East Providence Township.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D A T Black,	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
John Dasher,	14	7 00
John King & Brother,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenneman,	13	10 00
G R Barndollar,	13	10 00
J W Duncan,	13	10 00
Putt & Brother,	14	7 00
James L Price,	14	7 00
Simon Beard,	14	7 00
James S Tussey [eating house]	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
Jacob Barnhart,	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.		
James Piper Jr.	14	7 00
S R Oster,	14	7 00
D F Buck,	14	7 00
George Kauffman,	14	7 00
William S Fluck,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F D Beegle,	14	7 00
G B Amich & Brother,	14	7 00
John H Wright & Co.	14	7 00
T B Smith,	14	7 00
G D Trout,	14	7 00
John Beegle,	14	7 00
Hinesling & Brideham,	14	7 00
Simon Hershman,	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
John May,	14	7 00

D. OVER, Treasurer.

May 23, 1856—4t.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,

MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

FISH.—20 barrels large fat mackerel, and 1 Tierce New Salmon, for sale by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HATS.—Mens' Panama, Leghorn, and Braid Hats; also boys and childrens hats, for sale by
CRAMER & CO.

Every variety of Summer Goods suitable for Coats and Pantaloons, for sale by
CRAMER & CO.

Gentlemens' Gaiters and Shoes—Mens' and Boys Shoes and Boots; also Ladies, Misses, and Childrens do., for sale by
CRAMER & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Country Produce of any kind will be received in exchange for a new family Carriage, a new falling top Buggy, and 2 two-horse wagons—work warranted—a liberal credit given.
CRAMER & CO.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public outcry on the 21st day of June next in Stonerstown by the School Directors of Liberty Township, a House and Lot of Ground, being 55 feet in front and 220 feet deep, whereon is erected a story and a half log house, formerly a school house, adjoining a lot of George Tricker, inn-keeper, and others. There is also a never failing spring on the premises. It is considered the best lot in Town. Terms of sale: one half in hand and the other half on the 1st of October next, to be secured by judgement bond. Given under our hands the 12th day of May, A. D. 1856. By Board of School Directors of Liberty tp.

May 23, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Rupp & Oster are respectfully and earnestly requested to make immediate payment. The books are in the hands of G. W. Rupp, for collection, and must positively be closed. Our friends who are in arrears will please consult their interest by attending to this notice at once and not put us under the unpleasant necessity of making them pay costs.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—2m.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., May 16th, 1856. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Axtell S. A., Aron Peter, Beard David, Border Sarah A., Barmond John, Brambel H., Brust John, Carns Elijah, Cole John, Colar Nancy M., Drenning David, Dishong William, Dunn James, Diehl Job, Fisher Edward, Flegal W., Gorman John, Graham William, Griffith E. Miss, Jordan John E., Hoffman Edward, Hanson C., Haney William T., Hatcher A. P., Hall Jacob, Heath William, Hammond James, Johnson W., Koontz Hamilton, Kegg A. J., Koontz Abraham, Koontz Charles, Kiser Joseph Mrs., Long Peter, Laman Abraham, Meyers Ann Eliza, Miller Charles, McFerson Susannah, Miller Elizabeth Ann, Miller Mary, Manspeaker Catharine, Miller Daniel, Maloy John, Nycum Rachel or Charlotte, Patton John W., Rouser Ann, Speck Henry, Salmon A. M., Smith M., Sleek Sarah M., Smith Dr. W., Six P. H., Stockwell James, Stair Aaron, Trout Russell M., Thompson Mary Miss, Wilbor Samuel, Walters Jacob, Wood William H.

MRS. AGNES SAUPP.
Bedford, May 23, 1856. P. M.

WM. SHAFFER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞ Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Rules adopted by the Democratic Party of Bedford County for its Government hereafter, at the Mass Meeting held in March, 1856.

1. The Democrats of each Township shall annually, upon written notice given, on the 3d Saturday of June, proceed to elect two delegates to represent the township in county Convention; also a committee of vigilance for such township of three persons to serve until others are elected, whose duty it shall be to hold all elections and perform such other duties as pertain to the office. Returns of elections to be made to the county committee.

2. The Delegates so elected shall meet in the Court-House in Bedford on Tuesday following the 3d Saturday of June of each year, and put in nomination a county ticket. They shall also elect Representative and Senatorial conferees to meet similar conferees from the proper Districts; also seven persons to compose a county committee for the ensuing year. To make REPORT of their nominations and elections to the county committee in office forthwith.

3. The county committee so elected shall organize by choosing a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and shall keep a regular record of their proceedings. It shall be their duty to call and notify meetings; to correspond and exercise advisory powers and a general supervision over the organization of the party; keep a record of the returns made by the county convention; to publish these rules in suitable form to the Township committees, and see that said committees act and notify and hold their elections.

4. There shall be two mass meetings held annually, one upon the Monday of August Court, and the other on Monday of the February court. The meeting in August to ratify the work of the county Convention, and fill any vacancies that may occur in the county Ticket, as may be necessary, and, the meeting in February shall, by a committee appointed by them, select all delegates or conferees then necessary to be appointed.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons.

WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up, in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the eastern cities and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, among which will be found Challis, Lawns, De Laines, Alpacas, Madonna Cloths, &c. &c., and a great variety of Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Linens and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS, Groceries, Queensware, Haidware, Brooms, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, &c., &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

April 11, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

NEW STORE.
And New Goods.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.

She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

April 11, 1856.

LATEST NEWS!
PEACE DECLARED AND NO MISTAKE!!!
Great Arrival
Of Foreign and Domestic Goods!
At The Colonade Store, Bedford, Pa.

All ye in want of SPRING GOODS, call and see as choice an assortment, and as *Cheap* as ever brought to Bedford. I pride myself in showing and selling Goods to Visitors. Call and see my

Cloths	Borazes	Glassware
Cassimeres	Barage Delaines	Queensware
Cashmeres	Fancy Silks	Hardware
Jeans	Black Silks	Groceries
Sattinetts	Vestings	Snuff
Tweeds	Marseilles	Tobacco &
Camblets	Brilliants	General
Checks	Hosiery	Furnishing
Tickings	Ladies' Kids	and all other articles
Drills and	Gent's do	kept in a
Bagging,	Emb. Table covers	Store for
Ducks'	Linen do	public ac-
Calicoes	Shoes and Boots	commoda-
Lawns	for Ladies & Gents	tion.
Counter-	Boys & Girls	
panes and	Hats and	
Muslins	Bonnets.	

The subscriber will be happy to meet his friends, and is satisfied he will be able to please.

JACOB REED.

April 25, 1856.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.

May 16, 1856—3m.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

HO! YE SONS OF ART!!!
Excelsior Daguerrean Gallery!

JOHN PALMER, Artist, would respectfully inform the citizens of Schellsburg, that he will remain in that place a short time for the purpose of taking DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES. Photographic pictures of every description executed in a neat, beautiful and permanent manner. Likenesses SINGLY OR IN GROUPS! Portraits of sick, or deceased persons, taken on the shortest notice. Daguerreotypes, paintings, engravings, &c., accutately copied when desired. Pictures will be put up in beautiful cases, medelions or lockets, to suit the tastes of customers—also handsomely set in rings or breastpins. He defies competition to surpass his pictures either in correctness, or in depth of tone and finish. HIS STUDY IS TO PLEASE. No picture will be required to be taken unless it gives FULL AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, are invited to his gallery to examine specimens—all will be welcome visitors whether wanting pictures or not.

Come one, come all!

May 16, 1856.

THE LADIES' COMPANION.

A Magazine devoted to the Improvement of the Home Circle.

A new series of the Companion begins with the number for March, 1856. The work is published monthly. In addition to a great variety of articles on different subjects, calculated to amuse and instruct the members of the family circle, each number will contain an Elegant Colored Flower Plate, printed in colors, and altogether superior to any engravings of the kind ever published in any similar work in this country. These flower plates alone will be worth the whole cost of the Magazine.

Each number will also contain one full page Engraving, illustrating one of the sketches contained in the same. Besides these, a great number of Engravings representing new patterns of Embroidery, Crochet-Work, the Fashions, ect., ect., will be given in the course of the year, and occasionally a page of music. The Companion is published at only one dollar a year, if paid in advance. Agents wanted in all parts of the Union, to whom good inducements will be offered. Letters, enclosing money for the work, at our risk, if carefully directed to

JOEL W. HUBBARD,
156 *Washington Street*,
BOSTON, MASS.

May 16, 1826.

SUPERIOR TEAS.

In the Original Half Chests, in boxes of 6 and 12 pounds, and in metallic packages, of ½, ¼, 1 2 and 4 pounds, for sale by Jenkins & Co., (original inventors of the Metallic tea pack.) Wholesale dealers in Teas only, N. W. cor. of Market & Ninth Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ Teas in Metallic Packs put up in half chests, containing a variety of both Black and Green, to suit buyers.

Printed List of Prices, Terms, &c., furnished by mail to all who order them.

All Teas warranted to please, or no sale.

One and the same price and terms to all, and one only.

Half Chests of Black contain about 35 pounds, and of Green, about 50 pounds each.

May 16, 1856—3t.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞ Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
C. LOYER,
Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞ Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞ He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk " "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

BOOK AGENCY.

The subscribers have established a Book Agency in Philadelphia, and will furnish any book or publication at the retail price free of postage. Any persons, by forwarding the subscription price of any of the $3 Magazines, such as Harpers', Godey's, Putnam's, Graham's Frank Leslie's Fashions, &c. will receive the magazines for one year and a copy of a splendid lithograph portrait of either Washington, Jackson or Clay; or, if subscribing to a $2 and a $1 Magazine, they will receive a copy of either of the three portraits. If subscribing to $6 worth of Magazines, all three portraits will be sent gratis. Music furnished to those who may wish it.

Envelopes of every description and size in large or small quantities furnished. Seal Presses, Dies, &c. sent to order.

Every description of Engraving on Wood executed with neatness and dispatch. Views of Buildings, Newspaper Headings, Views of Machinery, Book Illustrations, Lodge Certificates, Business Cards, &c. All orders sent by mail promptly attended to. Persons wishing views of their buildings engraved can send a Daguerreotype or sketch of the building by mail or express.

Persons at a distance having saleable articles would find it to their advantage to address the subscribers, as we would act as agents for the sale of the same.

BYRAM & PIERCE.
50 *South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

J. H. BYRAM. T. MAY PIERCE.

May 16, 1856—1y.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of Superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Wollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery.—Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also.

Leather Hose of superior quality, made as above.

JOHN H. HASKELL,
No. 33 South Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

May 16, 1856-2m.

JOHN L. LAIRD,

WHOLESALE Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFFS and SEGARS, South East Corner of Third and Race Streets, Philadelphia, where may be had a supply of all the various articles appertaining to the business, of a quality equal to any manufactured. Terms favorable as those of any Establishment in the City.

May 16, 1856—1m.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1851. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Land Warrants!

Wanted, within thirty days, a number of Land Warrants, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

WM. P. SCHELL.

March 14, 1856.

Dwelling House for Rent.

The subscriber offers for rent that large and comfortable Brick Dwelling, on Main-street, nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette. It has all the necessary out-buildings, and is every way desirable for a private residence. Possession given on the 1st of April.

G. W. ANDERSON.

March 14, 1856.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in the mercantile Business, would announce to their friends and the public in general that they have just returned from the East and are now opening and exhibiting in the store room formerly occupied by Elias M. Fisher, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of DRESS GOODS of the very latest style, Brilliants, Lawns, Alpacca, plain and figured Delaines, all colors, black and fancy Silks, Muslin from a fip up, bleached and unbleached; Prints from a fip up, Shallies, summer Shawls and Mantillas, Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinetts; a large assortment of mens and boys summer wear from 12 cents up; a great variety of Marseilles Vestings, all colors; cotton Chain, Hosiery in great variety, N. W. Collars from 3 cents up; silk and linen Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of mens and boys summer Hats, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of the best GROCERIES, such as super Golden Syrup, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rio Coffee, N. O. Clarified, Geanulated, and steam Sugars, Teas, Spices, Chocolate, Essence Coffee, Tobacco, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Queensware and Glassware, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved Produce. We respectfully invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. Our goods will be shewn with pleasure whether purchased or not.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, April 18, 1856.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

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25 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Woodberry Township, Bedford county, on the 16th of April last. an apprentice to the Farming Business, named HENRY HORN, about 16 years old. All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harboring said boy on my account. No thanks for his return.

HENRY SMITH.

May 9, 1856.*

OFFICE FOR RENT.

For Rent, and possession given immediately, the law office lately occupied by John A. Blodget, Esq.

G. W. Anderson.

April, 25, 1856.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

DICKINSON'S CORN-SHELLER.

I have purchased the patent right for Bedford County, of Dickinson's Patent Corn-Sheller, and I am prepared to furnish every Farmer with this very useful and convenient machine. It comes very highly recommended both at Pittsburg and New York. It is not necessary for me to detail its merits. I want every body to see the Machine, as it carries with it its own recommendations. Its price brings it within the reach of every man, being $10, when delivered at my house.

JOHN HAFER.

Reference is made to the following Persons.

D. C. Long, G. B. Wisgarver, Jacob Zimmers, Jacob Bowser, Jacob Dunkle, John Alstadt, Samuel Imler, Phillip Zimmers, Daniel Fetter, John Fiester, Jacob Yount, Wm. Keefle, Asa Silvers, S. Vondersmith, Job Mann, John Alsip.

Jan. 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Gourtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Marklesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Marklesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

CLOVERSEED for sale by G. W. Rupp.

GOODS of all discriptions sold at reduced prices, by G. W. RUPP.

Feb. 22, 1856.

Cloverseed.

The subscriber has for sale, at the Hotel of V. Steckman, Esq. a lot of first-rate Cloverseep, which he will dispsoe to those in want of the article at a fair price.

SAMUEL BARNHART.

Feb. 29, 1856.

The University's

FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

NOTICE!

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Burns & Snively, was dissolved on the 20th Feb. last, by mutual consent. The books of the Schellsburg store will be in the hands of A. J. Snively for collection and settlement up to the 28th March, inst. and the Buckstown books in the hands of James Burns, Jr. up to same period for settlement and collection, where all persons indebted to said firm will call ank settle up their accounts without delay. The business will hereafter be conducted in Schellsburg by A. J. Snively, and in Buckstown, Somerset county, by James Burns, Jr. where they invite their old customers and the public in general to give them a call and examine their stock of goods, as we are determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

JAS. BURNS, Jr.
A. J. SNIVELY.

March 7, 1856.—3m.*

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

WHO WANTS A FARM!

☞To those who wish farms—to have fertile land at a cheap price, and on easy terms, your attention is called to the *Ridgway Farm and Coal Company.*—Twenty five acres or more in proportion are given for $200, payable in instalments of $1 per week, or $4 per month. It is located in Elk county, Penna. and has one of the best markets for its produce in the State. The soil is a rich loam, and is not to be surpassed for farming, as examination will show. It has the best elements of prosperity, being underlaid by two rich veins of coal, and will shortly be intersected by four rail-roads. The timber is of the most valuable kind. Title unexceptionably good, and warrantee deeds are given. It presents a good and substantial opportunity to commence farming, providing for one's children, or making an investment. Further particulars can be had from the Pamphlets which are sent to inquirers. Letters answered promptly. Apply or address SAML. W. CATTELL, secretary, 135 walnut street, north side between 4th and 5th streets, Phila. Full information is contained in the pamphlets. Feb. 15—3m.

MINERAL WATER,

FROM THE

Artesian Well, St. Catharines,

CANADA WEST.

The reputation which this water has acquired as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney complaints, want of action in the digestive and Urinary organs, Pains, weak Joints, Palsy, scrofula, and the many complaints which females are subject to, is a certain guarantee that they will find almost immediate relief by its internal use in connection with the bath.

The proprietor has in his possession numerous certificates of the cures performed. The wife of a physician eminent in his profession, for many years labored under "PROLAPSUS UTERI," or falling of the womb: before using the waters of the Artesian well she was unable to walk, but after its use for a short time, she was entirely restored to health.

The water as offered for sale is strongly concentrated and free from any drug or foreign admixture, so that a teaspoonful mixed in a half pint of cold water is a sufficient dose for an adult.

By mixing one-half of a 50 cent bottle of the Canada mineral water in a tub of fresh water of the proper temperature, a perfect bath is formed from which all the benefits of a regular Saline Bathing House can be secured at home.

For sale in large bottles, price $1, small do. 50 cts. by R. B. JONES, Jr.

77 Dock street, Philadelphia, sole agent for Penn'a.

The water will be sent by express to any part of the state, by remitting the amount in money or postage stamps.

N. B. Persons wishing to act as agents in any part of the state, can apply as above for terms, &c.

Feb. 15—3m.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands —investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

June 1, 1855.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

, They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots	
Mens' " City made Calf	do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined	do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole	do
Youth's " Kip " "	do
Boys' " Kip " "	do
Boys' " Calf " "	do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees	
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal	do
Womens' " fine Goat Morocco	do

Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.

Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees

Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

NEW FIRM.

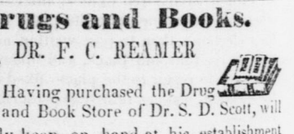
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Black-Smithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

Jan. 18, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles.* We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines,* Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books,* Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel.

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*
Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.